FACTS ON FILE
WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

Reg. U.S. Pat. Off. Published Weekly
Vol. XVI, No. 820 July 11-17, 1956

PROPERTY OF THE LIBRARY OF THE
WESTERN CAROLINA COLLEGE
MARION, NORTH CAROLINA

Week in Headlines

International

U.N. Disarmament Comm. voted to renew talks in atomic subcom.

France approved membership in European atomic energy pool.

Dulles revised view on neutralism; Nehru visited Bonn, Paris.

Reds renewed call for direct East-West German unity talks.

United States

President resumed work at White House, vetoed Congressional control of military works projects.

House cut foreign aid appropriation to $3.65 billion; Senate Com. favored $4.1 billion fund, reservations against Aswan Dam aid.

Knowland, Humphrey, Hoffman named UN Assembly delegates.

Senate voted S.S. retirement to disabled at 50, women at 62.

Radford denied JCS feud over prospects for manpower cuts.

Illinois auditor quit in probe.

Ringling Circus abandoned tour.

WORLD AFFAIRS

ARMAMENTS

UN Control Parley to Resume

The UN Disarmament Commission, meeting in New York, voted 10-1 (Russia opposed) July 16 to adopt a compromise resolution that called on the UN Disarmament Subcom. to resume negotiations recessed in London May 4 [see p. 150B3]. The compromise, offered by Peruvian Rep. Victor A. Belaunde, urged Subcom. members (U.S., Britain, France, Canada, USSR) to renew talks on the basis of a July 3 Western resolution & other disarmament proposals submitted to Disarmament Comm. sessions July 3-16. [See p. 219B-D3]

Soviet Dep. Forgn. Min. Andrei A. Gromyko attacked the Peruvian resolution July 13 as "unilateral" & "controversial" because it specified the Western plan for phased arms reduction tied to political settlements in Europe. He said that "the Soviet Union cannot be expected to agree" [see p. 219D3]. Harold E. Stassen Jr., U.S. representative on the Disarmament Comm., warned July 13 that the "long range guided missile" was near perfection. He urged action "before these deadly missiles are poised in hidden nests, ready to strike." [See p. 221B1]

Russia Concedes on Ceilings

Gromyko had agreed July 12 to accept an Apr. 3 U.S. proposal fixing the U.S., Soviet & Chinese Communist armed forces at 2.5 million men and British & French forces at 750,000. But he rejected a 500,000-man ceiling for other nations and demanded a 150,000-200,000 limit for the smaller powers [see p. 135B2]. Gromyko July 12 opposed Pres. Eisenhower's "open sky" plan and said the West was preoccupied with inspection & control at the expense of actual cuts in armed strength. [See p. 219D3]

U.S. Leans to Pre-Control Steps

Stassen, Special Asst. to the President on disarmament, said at a press conference in Washington July 13 that he had conferred with Pres. Eisenhower July 12 and that, under certain conditions, the U.S. might agree to begin phased disarmament of conventional forces without concrete agreement on nuclear weapons control. [See p. 190C1]

France Asks 'Open Sky' Trial

Jules Moch, French Rep. to the UN Disarmament Comm., urged July 10 that the U.S. "open sky" aerial inspection plan be tested in key areas between the "2 worlds"—Western Europe, Scandinavia, Thrace & the Middle East. Moch said July 10 that the test might include "a zone in America of equal size to the small area of the Soviet Union which is included in the sensitive sectors," and could be expanded if it proved successful. [See p. 97F2]

Shepilov Asks Big 3 Ban Tests

Soviet Forgn. Min. Dmitri T. Shepilov, addressing the final session of the Supreme Soviet (Parlt.) of the USSR in Moscow July 15, offered to open immediate negotiations with the U.S. & Britain on a tripartite agreement to ban further nuclear weapons tests. Shepilov said the USSR would be willing to reach an accord through the UN, by 3-way negotiations or formal declarations by "the only 3 countries capable of exploding nuclear weapons." [See p. 219B3]

Soviet Rep. Andrei A. Gromyko July 13 accused the Western powers of "obstruction" in UN disarmament negotiations and said that the USSR favored a plan for immediate suspension of all atomic tests presented to the Disarmament Comm. July 12 by V. K. Krishna Menon of India. Gromyko added July 13 that it was "obvious that tests will continue, including tests in the Soviet Union", until an accord had been reached.

U.S. Defends Tests

James J. Wadsworth, deputy U.S. representative to the UN, said July 13 that the U.S. would continue nuclear weapons tests until international agreement had been reached on atomic controls "under proper safeguards." Wadsworth, backed by British Forgn. Affairs State Min. Anthony Nutting, told the UN Disarmament Comm. July 13 that nuclear tests at present levels did not "constitute a hazard to human health" & that the West, in giving advance warnings of tests, showed greater concern for safety than the Russians, who staged "secret explosions in the remoter parts of the Eurasion land mass." [See p. 195A1]

Pres. Eisenhower June 23 answered an anti-nuclear test appeal from the Nagasaki Council for the Prohibition of Atomic Bombs. He said in his letter that the U.S. would continue nuclear trials in the interest of free world defense. Adlai E. Stevenson, in a letter June 23 to a similar Hiroshima group, said that he agreed the tests should be abolished, but he defended them as necessary to keep pace with the USSR. [See p. 168G1-A2]

West Rejects Bulganin Appeal

British Prime Min. Sir Anthony Eden July 9 rejected Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin's June 6 disarmament letter [see p. 189E3]. Eden said that Britain already had made "substantial reductions in her armed forces" [see p. 165G3]. Other Western rejections of Bulganin's appeal came from Italian Premier Antonio Segni July 14, French Premier Guy Mollet & Turkish Premier Adnan Menderes July 17. Mollet said July 17 that withdrawal of Atlantic forces from West Germany would leave NATO inpaired, while a Russian evacuation of East Germany would not touch the Reds' Warsaw Pact force. [See p. 34F2]

Continuing H-Tests Reported

Japan's Central Meteorological Observatory said July 11 that atmospheric shocks recorded throughout Japan indicated that the largest nuclear blast in the 1956 U.S. test series had been set off that day. Other tests reported by Japanese weather & scientific observers: a uranium-cased plutonium bomb June 13; an H-bomb at 32,000 feet June 26; a missile-borne H-weapon at 22-mi. altitude June 22; a nuclear device July 9. Nuclear-pattern atmospheric shocks had also been recorded May 28. [See p. 165F1, C2]

Dr. Hironobu Watanabe of Niigata U. said June 26 that analysis of radioactive rain indicated that the USSR had detonated a nuclear device June 19 or 20 in Siberia [see p. 134F2]. Britain's Supply Ministry announced

REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes of FACTS ON FILE with Cumulative Index.

ADVISORY BOARD

Letters: Prof. A. J BARNOUW, Columbia
Medical Science: Dr. EDWARD C. BRENNER
Political Science: Prof. FRANCIS W. COKER, Yale
Economics: Prof. J. ANTON DE HAAS, Claremont
Science: DAVID DIETZ, Scripps-Howard Newspapers
Education: Dr. HARRY D. GIDEONSE, Pres. B'klyn Coll
History: JOHN GUNTHER
News Analysis: H. V. KALTENBORN
World Affairs: WILLIAM L. SHIRER
Law: Dr. FRANK HENRY SOMMERS, formerly N.Y.U.
Latin America: Prof. FRANK TANNENBAUM, Columbia
Library Service: Dr. C. C. WILLIAMSON, Columbia

the final nuclear blast of a 2-shot test series in the Monte Bello Islands June 19. Prime Min. Sir Anthony Eden told the House of Commons June 7 that Britain's first H-bomb would be tested in the Pacific in early 1957. [See p. 165E2]

USAF Secy. Donald A. Quarles confirmed June 16 that an H-device dropped May 21 over the Atomic Energy Comm.'s Pacific proving grounds had fallen & detonated nearly 4 mi. "short of the planned position" on Namu I. Quarles said that the miss, due to an "error" in the "manipulation of the bombing equipment," was not great enough "to have a serious effect" on success of the test. [See p. 165B1]

(A report to the UN Trusteeship Council June 19 criticized U.S. administration of the Marshall, Carolina & Mariana Is. Pacific Trust Area. It said: the Bikini people [moved in 1945 & now in the Kili Is.] still had not been paid compensation; the peoples of Uterik & Rongelap Atolls suffered "unforeseen ill effect from radioactive fallout" in 1954; U.S. subsidies had raised the area's $1.5 million annual income to $6.2 million but still were insufficient "for essential economic & social development.") [See Vol. XV, p. 351E1]

ATOMIC ENERGY

France Approves 'Euratom'

The French Natl. Assembly July 11 voted, 342-183, to approve French participation in principle in the Euratom atomic energy pool. The Assembly authorized Forgn. Affairs State Secy. Maurice Faure to continue Euratom treaty talks in Brussels with West Germany, Italy, Belgium, Luxembourg & the Netherlands [see p. 183E1]. The Assembly agreed to renounce construction of a nuclear weapon before 1961 but reserved France's right to conduct preliminary weapons research, short of an actual test detonation.

The Assembly vote followed Premier Guy Mollet's warning July 11 that only by binding West Germany to its European neighbors could France prevent an eventual German-Soviet alignment. Mollet also said that "certain big German industrialists" would benefit from German-U.S. atomic collaboration if France rejected the Euratom project. The Assembly resolution ordered Faure to press for separation of Euratom control from the ECSC Council of Mins.

Reds Demand All-Europe Pool

The Soviet Govt. July 13 called for abolition of the Euratom atomic energy pool. The Russians proposed that a conference be called to create, with U.S. participation, "an all-European regional organization for the peaceful utilization of atomic energy." The organization, as outlined in notes to West European Govts. & the U.S., would be intergovernmental & supplemented by bilateral atomic accords between member states. [See p. 183A3]

The Russian note attacked Euratom as a "closed grouping" & potential monopolist of European atomic resources. It said that Euratom's supranational character made possible the domination of weaker European states & the economies of the 6 Euratom members. The USSR charged that Euratom states' close connection with "closed military blocs" "would lead to the activities of Euratom being subordinated to the military strategic aims of these blocs." [See p. 51B3]

The USSR also warned that West German membership in Euratom "would lead to a firmer division of Germany into 2 parts" & to "removal of all limitations" on West German atomic activity. [See Vol. XIII, p. 354D1]

Eastern Pool Gets Facilities

Moscow Radio said July 12 that the Soviet bloc's 11-nation United Inst. for Nuclear Research would be established in Kalinin Province, north of Moscow, & that the Soviet Electronics Lab. & Nuclear Problems Inst. in the area would be turned over to the UINR along with a 680 million-volt proton synchrocyclotron & 10 billion-volt proton synchrotron. The broadcast listed member states' shares in UINR expenses & plenipotentiaries named to the project:

Albania—.05%, Dep. Premier & State Planning Comm. Chrmn. Spiro Koleka; Bulgaria—3.6%, Culture Min. Ruben Avramov; Hungary—4%, First Dep. Premier Istvan Hidas; East Germany—6.75%, State Secy. Ernst Wolf; China—20%, Dep. Geology Min. Liu Chieh; North Korea—.05%, Chemical Industry Min. Chong Chung Taek; Outer Mongolia—.05%, Dep. Premier Sodnomyn Avirzed; Poland—6.75%, State Planning Comm. Dep. Chrmn. Mieczyslaw Lesz; Rumania—5.75%, Nuclear Energy Com. Chrmn. & State Planning Comm. First Dep. Chrmn. Gaston Marin; USSR—47.25%, Soviet Academy of Sciences Secy. A. V. Topchiyev; Czechoslovakia—5.75%, Power Industry Min. Frantisek Vlasak.

Other Western Developments

An Anglo-U.S. atomic information exchange agreement (to July, 1965) signed in Washington June 13 centered on data for atomic-powered land, sea & aircraft. It reportedly would enable Britain to build an atomic submarine within 3 yrs. It provided that Britain would ship "depleted" uranium to the U.S. & receive "reprocessed" uranium in return. [See p. 183C2] . . . The U.S. State Dept. announced June 20 an agreement to sell 88 lb. of U-235 to France & 1,100 lb. to Australia for atomic power plants [see p. 67E1]. The U.S. signed a similar pact June 21 for sale of nuclear fuel to Switzerland. [See Vol. XV, p. 198B3] . . . Friedrich Krupp Co. of Essen and Farbwerke Hoechst & Farbenfabriken Bayer (I.G. Farben's successors) disclosed plans June 23 to form a nonprofit, 20 million-mark ($4.76 million) corporation to finance West German atomic reactor construction. [See p. 183C2] . . . Northern Ireland announced plans July 7 to have a £66 million ($184 million) atomic power station running by 1963. [See p. 183C2]

NEUTRALISM

Dulles Revises Criticism

U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles July 11 redefined the stand on neutralism he had voiced June 9. He told a news conference in Washington that "countries which denounce genuine collective security pacts are seeking to promote a somewhat wrong view of neutrality" [see pp. 227A1-2, 189F2]. Dulles conceded July 11, in questioning on the resignation of U.S. Amb.-to-India John Sherman Cooper, that there "are differences" in Indian & U.S. views on international affairs but said that "we do not hold that against India."

Dulles also said July 11 that it "was not" his "understanding" that Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon, in a statement in Karachi July 9, had called Soviet aid "a rope." The Secretary said he understood that Nixon had "quoted somebody else as having said it." (Nixon was met by Dulles & 16 GOP Senators led by William F. Knowland [R., Calif.] on his return to Washington from a world tour July 16. Reports that day said Nixon had specified in Karachi July 9 that he had Indian Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru in mind when he attacked acceptance of Soviet aid as "inconsistent with freedom." [See p. 227E2]

Nehru Rebukes U.S.

Indian Prime Min. Nehru, who visited West Germany July 13-17, said in a speech to the West German Forgn. Policy Assn. in Bonn July 14 that "the U.S. expects others to follow its will." This policy, he said, if "carried to its final end," "divides the world into 2 hostile camps, each of which is ready to spring at the throat of the other." He declared that a "cold war can only be justified if, sometime or other, there is going to be a hot shooting war." He also said that "much of our thinking is perverted by concepts of communism & anti-communism." "If Russia had been a great power, as it is today, without being a Communist power, the same conflict undoubtedly would exist." Nehru also said at a press conference in Bonn July 14 that he did not "believe that any nation should call another immoral for not going its way. That is the approach of the religious or the dogmatic." "I believe in no . . . dogma." He said it was "illogical" for nations to seek security though military alliances; "the way to peaceful goals is by . . . peaceful methods." [See p. 227B2]

Withholds Views on Germany

Nehru declined at the July 14 news conference to commit himself on: the Bonn regime's claim to be the only legitimate German Govt.; the view that Soviet policy on Germany was the key to Russian sincerity; India's continued non-recognition of East Germany. In a speech in Koenigswinter July 15, he called for abolition of colonialism & said that East European countries "should be free" of their present "rule of another country."

Nehru & West German Chancellor Adenauer issued a communiqué July

FACTS ON FILE is published weekly by Facts on File, Inc., 119 W. 57th St., New York 19, N. Y. (COlumbus 5-2011-2). Entered as 2d class matter June 24, 1941 at the Post Office in New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Subscription $70 a year; Yearbooks (bound volumes) from 1942—$25 each. Cumulative Index published twice a month. Copyright 1956 by Facts on File, Inc. Edw. Van Westerborg, Pres.-Treas.; Fred McGhee, Secy.-Editor; Bernard Messinger, Business Manager.

16 on their 3 days of talks in which they urged controlled disarmament.

(Nehru visited Ireland as a guest of Pres. Sean O'Kelly July 7-12 following the Commonwealth Conf. in London.) [See col. 2, also p. 227B3]

OTHER WORLD NEWS

Reds Ask Inter-German Talks

A joint statement signed July 17 in Moscow by Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin & East German Premier Otto Grotewohl declared that "under existing circumstances there is only one way to reunite Germany and that is by agreement between both German states." [See pp. 149F2, 234F3]

The communiqué, released after Grotewohl had conferred at the Kremlin July 16-17, reviewed Soviet-East German cooperation and said that East German support payments for Soviet troops would be cut from 1.6 billion to 800 million East Marks on Jan. 1, 1957. The communiqué urged withdrawal of troops from Germany. "11 yrs. after the end of the war, when the existence of 2 sovereign German states is widely recognized," "the presence of foreign troops on German territory cannot be considered as normal," it said. [See p. 219E3]

Soviet Amb.-to-West Germany Valerian A. Zorin July 14 informed Forgn. Min. Heinrich von Brentano that he had been recalled to Moscow. Reports from Bonn said July 14-15 that Zorin (renamed Soviet Dep. Forgn. Min. July 16 together with N. S. Patolichev & A. V. Zakharov) had pressed West German leaders for direct East & West German unity talks. The Bonn Bundestag (Lower House) voted by 220-135 June 29 to continue to support Chancellor Konrad Adenauer in his reliance on Western pressure for reunification. [See p. 198D-G2]

The Soviet CP Central Com., in a message July 13 to a German Social Dem. Party meeting in Munich, reiterated the need for direct negotiations between the 2 German states. The CP statement hailed the Socialists' stand against German rearmament and said that "we, taking into account the lessons of the past, openly say we are irreconcilable opponents of Germany's remilitarization." [See pp. 62A1, 198D2-B3, 217F2, 218A2]

(Soviet Dep. Forgn. Min. Vassily V. Kuznetsov June 30 apologized to West German Amb.-to-Russia Wilhelm Haas for the arrest of 2 persons in the German Embassy by Soviet police June 19. Hass had protested June 23 that the 2 were German citizens who had come to the Embassy to ask repatriation. Haas said June 30 that Kuznetsov had promised to halt interference with would-be German repatriates appealing to the Embassy —said to number 20 to 40 persons daily.) [See p. 154D1]

(West Germany June 22 rejected Soviet charges, made that day, that Adenauer had been guilty of "gross distortion" of Soviet CP First Secy. Nikita S. Khrushchev's views on unification. The Bonn reply said that Adenauer had correctly reported Khrushchev's alleged statement to French Premier Guy Mollet [as reported in the Tass version of the Soviet note June 22]: "Rather 17 million Germans in the Soviet bloc than 70 million Germans in a reunified Germany, even if it were a neutralized country.") [See p. 190F1]

U.S. Says Russia Holds Airmen

A U.S. note July 16 charged the USSR with holding at least 10 crew members from 2 American planes: a Navy Privateer patrol bomber missing over the Baltic Sea since Apr. 8, 1950 [see Vol. X, p. 113B] and a USAF B-29 downed over the Sea of Japan or near the Kamchatka area of the USSR June 13, 1952. The note said that other Soviet-released prisoners of various nationalities had reported U.S. flyers held in Russian camps & hospitals. The U.S. asked that it be "informed in detail concerning each American military person who has been detained . . . since Jan. 1, 1949." [See Vol. XV, p. 214B-F3]

(7 U.S. Navy men received a total of $35,080 from the State Dept. May 24 as their share in Soviet damage payments for the downing of their patrol bomber over the Bering Sea in June, 1955.) [See Vol. XV, p. 214E2]

Denies Flights over USSR

USAF officials said July 11 that Russian protests July 10 against alleged U.S. flights over Soviet territory were under study but that "unofficially" the charges had been denied. USAF European Hq. in Wiesbaden, Germany said July 11 that no aircraft assigned its command had "violated Soviet or satellite territory." [See p. 227B1]

Polish Amb.-to-U.S. Romauld Spasowski July 16 protested against alleged USAF flights over Poland June 20 & July 10, among them "jets flying at high altitude." The Soviet UN Delegate, Arkady A. Sobolev, July 12 informed the UN Security Council of the alleged flights over the USSR. He said he would ask UN action if they continued. [See p. 227G1]

Russians Reject U.S. Exchange

The Moscow CP newspaper *Pravda* July 12 rejected a U.S. proposal for increased East-West exchanges of persons & information on grounds that the proposals "pursue the rather poorly concealed aim of interfering in the internal affairs of sovereign states" [see p. 219B2]. *Pravda* said it was "no accident" that the day the program was made public (June 29) the U.S. Senate voted $25 million "for financing spies & murderers in the Socialist countries." [See p. 221C3]

Nehru Confers on Algeria

Indian Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru met with French Premier Guy Mollet & Forgn. Min. Christian Pineau in Paris July 17 and reportedly received clarification of French terms for an Algerian settlement. The French leaders were said to have told Nehru that a French Socialist Party Congress resolution July 1 on peace terms (domestic legislative & executive powers, "wide autonomy" after negotiations with the rebels) represented French Govt. policy. [See pp. 199E2, 167E1]

Nehru reportedly planned to contact an Algerian Natl. Liberation Front group led by Ferhat Abbas during a visit to Yugoslavia. Abbas was quoted as saying in a Brussels interview, after the July 1 Socialist resolution was passed, that the declaration had "new elements." [See p. 199C2]

(The UN Security Council June 26 voted 7-2 [USSR & Iran for, China & Yugoslavia abstaining] against consideration of an Asian-African bloc petition to place the Algerian question on the Council's agenda. French UN delegate Hervé Alphand told the Council June 26 that Algeria was an internal French affair & that France was "firmly opposed" to debate on the problem. [See pp. 199G1-A2, 198D3]

(The French Cabt. June 20 approved division of the 4 Algerian administrative departments into 12 new departments. It gave French Resident Min. for Algeria Robert Lacoste powers to grant local communes the right to elect communal councils through a single French-Moslem electoral college. The Cabt. June 27 authorized decrees under which the Govt. would have power to transfer to a land bank all land under single ownership in excess of 1,000 hectares [2,500 acres] where the original title was granted by the state [see p. 199F2]. Raymond Laquiere, Mayor of St. Eugene & Pres. of the Coordinating Com. for the Defense of French Algeria, said June 22 that the group, representing European settlers, would oppose all aspects of the reform program.) [See p. 159A3]

Algerian Casualties Mount

French military dispatches June 20-July 17 reported 963 rebels killed & 377 captured in Algerian fighting. French losses for the period were listed at 59 men killed, 46 wounded & over 80 missing. 15 European civilians were killed & 59 injured in French-terrorist clashes. Moslem casualties included 39 civilians killed, 54 injured & 2,046 arrested by the French as suspected pro-rebels. [See p. 199G3]

(French Defense Min. Maurice Bourges-Manoury told the Anglo-American Press Assn. in Paris June 20 that the French Algerian security force soon would pass 400,000, might reach 500,000 by 1957.) [See p. 183G3]

●

Mme. Yekaterina A. Furtseva, 46, top-ranking Russian woman leader (first secy. of the Moscow City CP group, Supreme Soviet deputy & candidate member of the CP Presidium) arrived in London July 12 with a 15-member Soviet delegation on a 2-wk. tour of British cultural, political & sports institutions. [See p. 141B1] . . . **Prime Min. Sir Anthony Eden** announced July 10 that he & Foreign Secy. Selwyn Lloyd would leave London May 5, 1957, to visit the Soviet Union. [See p. 141G2-D3] . . . **Hungarian** Budapest-to-Szombathely airliner was seized in flight by 7 anti-Red Hungarian students July 13 and flown to a West German airfield after a fight in which all 19 persons aboard the plane were injured. The students & 2 others asked asylum in Germany.

THE PRESIDENT

Returns to White House

Pres. Eisenhower returned to the White House July 15 for the first time since he was hospitalized June 8. He drove from his Gettysburg (Pa.) farm, where he had spent 2 weeks in convalescence. Mr. Eisenhower increased his daily work schedule to about 5 hrs. June 16. He met with Republican leaders of Congress July 17.

The President had conferred in Gettysburg July 12 with GOP Natl. Chrmn. Leonard Hall on political campaign plans [see p. 237C3]. A medical report June 14 signed by Maj. Gen. Leonard D. Heaton, who operated on Mr. Eisenhower June 9 for ileitis, & Maj. Gen. Howard McC. Snyder, the president's personal physician, said that the President was "steadily regaining his strength & activity." [See p. 227F2-F3]

Names UN Delegation

Pres. Eisenhower July 13 nominated as delegates to the next UN Gen. Assembly session starting in November: Sens. William F. Knowland (R., Calif., Senate minority leader) & Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.,); Amb.-to-UN Henry Cabot Lodge Jr.; Paul G. Hoffman, ex-Marshall Plan administrator, now chairman of the Fund for the Republic and Studebaker-Packard Corp.; Ellsworth Bunker, American Red Cross president & ex-Amb. to Italy & Argentina. Alternate Assembly delegates nominated by the President: Deputy Rep.-to-UN James J. Wadsworth, Amb.-to-Liberia Richard Lee Jones, Washington attorney (ex-asst. to the Navy & Defense Secys.) Frank C. Nash, New York attorney Edward S. Greenbaum & Mrs. Oswald B. Lord of New York.

The Senate Forgn. Relations Com. unanimously recommended July 17 that the Senate confirm the nominations. The committee acted after hearing testimony by N.Y. attorney Peter W. Houget, an official of Hoffman's ECA in 1948-49, charging that Hoffman showed himself "soft" on communism in upholding the ECA's employment of Theodore Geiger, who had been fired from the CCNY faculty after he was charged by a N.Y. State legislative committee with Red ties.

Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) had denounced Hoffman's impending nomination in the Senate July 11 on grounds that Hoffman, through the Fund for the Republic [see p. 238C3], was a "huckster of one of the major themes of the Communist Party line." White House Press Secy. James C. Hagerty, in announcing the nominations July 13, dismissed a newsman's question about McCarthy's attack by saying, "Yeah, we read it." Hagerty also rejected a newsman's reference to Knowland—sometimes critical of Eisenhower Admin. policy on China & other foreign issues—as an "isolationist." [See p. 237C, F1]

(Humphrey, a leader among liberal internationalist Democrats, criticized the President, Vice Pres. Nixon & State Secy. Dulles in a Senate speech July 13 for having issued "an amazing merry-go-round of views on the important question of neutralism.") [See p. 234G2]

Vetoes Military Works Bill

The President July 16 vetoed a bill authorizing $2,136,400,000 for military public works in the U.S. & abroad. He rejected the measure on grounds that it would "violate the fundamental principle of separation of powers" of the Congressional and Executive branches by requiring: (1) that the Defense Secy. "come into agreement with" Congressional Armed Services Coms. on use of the new Talos missile before the Defense Dept. proceeded with its development, and (2) that the Defense Dept. "come into agreement with" the Armed Services Coms. on military housing projects before spending funds authorized for their construction. Mr. Eisenhower said Congress "may not constitutionally delegate to (its) committees" power to "approve or disapprove a contract which an executive officer proposes to make."

The House rushed to passage by voice vote July 17 a revised bill omitting the features opposed by the President and sent it to the Senate. House Armed Services Chrmn. Carl Vinson (D., Ga.) served notice that his committee would take more time in the future to consider military projects not subject later to Congressional review. [See pp. 177B2, 114F1, 2B3]

Other Presidential Actions

The President signed July 14 a bill authorizing the death penalty for anyone causing loss of life by damaging an airplane, bus or other vehicle used to carry passengers in interstate or foreign commerce. [See p. 222A-B1] . . . A promise to ask Congress next year for a "realistically revised" civil defense program to cope with "spectacular developments in weapons & methods of delivery" was made by the President in a letter to Fed. Civilian Defense Admin. Val S. Peterson made public July 17. [See p. 110B2; Vol. XV, 256F3]

CONGRESS

'Ike' Survey's Program

Pres. Eisenhower was advised by Sen. William F. Knowland (Calif.) & Rep. Joseph W. Martin Jr. (Mass.), Republican leaders in the Senate & House, respectively, who conferred at the White House July 17, that a foreign aid appropriation was the only unpassed part of his 1956 legislative program with a good chance to pass Congress this session. [See p. 228B1]

School Aid, Civil Rights Doubtful

The President appealed for further efforts to secure passage of the House-rejected bill to provide $1.6 billion in federal aid for school building [see p. 229E1], but neither Knowland nor Martin were optimistic over its chances for revival.

They also advised him that action on civil rights was unlikely. An Admin.-sponsored bill, one of 13 pending civil rights measures, was stalled in the Senate Judiciary Com. July 17 when Sen. Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D., Mo.) failed to obtain unanimous consent for release to the Senate floor of 4 bills approved by a Constitutional Rights Subcom. he headed. The House meanwhile was debating the Admin.'s civil rights bill, which was designed to enforce the Supreme Court's doctrine that racial desegregation be achieved with "deliberate speed," with local problems solved through federal district courts. The bill provided for: a 2-yr. study of complaints of illegal denial of civil rights by a 6-member bipartisan commission which would make recommendations to a new civil rights division of the Justice Dept.; eventual civil action by the Attorney General in federal district courts to redress wrongs.

83 Southern members of the House (79 D., 4 R.) issued a pledge July 12 to use all legal means for opposing the Admin.'s plan, which they denounced as a "flagrant violation of states' rights," an instrument for "further concentration of power in the Fed. Govt." & transfer of "unprecedented power" to the Attorney General. The manifesto said the Admin.'s plan would add "further fuel & flame to discord engendered by certain agitators" & cause "deterioration of the harmonious relations existing between the white & Negro races." [See pp. 112E-G2, 84A1]

Foreign Aid Conflict Holds

The House voted July 11 for a $1.4 billion cut in the foreign aid appropriation requested by Pres. Eisenhower, but the Senate Appropriations Com. acted July 13 to restore $680 million of the cut. Developments:

House—A foreign aid appropriation bill providing $3,655,000,000 ($3,425,000,000 new funds, the rest carried over from last fiscal year) was approved by the House July 11 by 284-120, with 160 D. & 124 R. voting for the bill, 50 D. & 70 R. against it. (The President originally had asked for $4.9 billion as against $2.7 billion voted last year. Congress had authorized a $4,014,575,000 ceiling on foreign aid appropriations in the fiscal year begun July 1.) [See p. 228B2]

Among appeals against severe cuts ignored by the majority was one by Rep. John Taber (R., N.Y.), ex-Appropriations Com. chairman & champion of Govt. economy. He pleaded that the House "cannot afford" to provide less than $4 billion for foreign aid because, in view of fixed responsibilities in other areas, the $3.655 billion total appropriation would leave Europe only $175 million for military supplies (vs. $760 million requested by the President). Taber later voted for the $3.655 million appropriation, and the House leaders—Speaker Sam Rayburn (D., Tex.), John W. McCormack (D., Mass.) & Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R., Mass.)—avoided heavy pressure for restoration of cuts for fear that the House would vote even deep-

er slashes. Heaviest cut made in the President's budget was a $1.3 billion reduction in his item for military aid, with $1.7 billion approved as against $3 billion asked by the President, $2.3 billion recommended in the foreign aid authorization bill. The House's $3.655 billion measure went to the Senate.

Senate—State Secy. John Foster Dulles & Adm. Arthur W. Radford, Joint Chiefs of Staff chairman, appealed to the Senate Appropriations Com. July 12 for at least $4 billion for foreign aid. The committee responded July 13 by approving, 13-8, a measure calling for $4,105,420,000 in new money, plus $240 million in carryover funds. The committee added $565 million to the House-approved $1.735 billion for military aid. Efforts led by Sens. William F. Knowland (Calif.) & Styles Bridges (N.H.), respectively GOP floor leader & policy committee chairman in the Senate, to restrict the President's authority to give further aid to Yugoslavia were defeated. However, additional aid earmarked for Spain had the effect of cutting Yugoslav defense-support aid to $17 million from $22 million. Committee vote on the bill: *for*—Republicans Bridges, Knowland, Mundt (S.D.), Smith (Me.), Dirksen (Ill.), Potter (Mich.), Saltonstall (Mass.) & Thye (Minn.) and Democrats Johnson (Tex.), Clements (Ky.), Hayden (Ariz.), Holland (Fla.) & Robertson (Va.); *against*—Dems. Russell (Ga.), Chavez (N.M.), Ellender (La.), Hill (Ala.), McClellan (Ark.) & Stennis (Miss.) and Republicans McCarthy (Wis.) & Dworshak (Ida.). [See p. 221A2-C3]

Aswan, Red China Moves

The Senate Appropriations Com.'s report on the foreign aid appropriation, published July 16, disclosed that the committee had adopted a "directive" to Dulles that no Mutual Security funds be spent on the Aswan High Dam project in Egypt without the committee's "prior approval." Holland & other southern Democratic members of the committee were said to have insisted on the directive even though Dulles had given assurances that he did not intend to use foreign aid funds for the Aswan project. The action implied suspicion of Egypt's dealings with the Soviet bloc for arms & other aid. [See p. 226C2]

The committee attached to the aid bill riders sponsored by Knowland & Bridges declaring "opposition to the seating in the UN of the Communist China regime" & calling upon the President to consult with Congress on "implications . . . upon the foreign policy of the U.S." if Red China did obtain a UN seat. [See pp. 236D1, 219G3, 112D2]

Senate Votes S.S. Extension

The Senate passed July 17 an Admin.-opposed bill under which totally disabled workers would qualify for full Social Security retirement benefits at age 50, and women could receive Social Security retirement benefits at age 62. The bill was passed by 90-0 and sent to a Senate-House conference committee after the disability-retirement feature—contained in an amendment offered by Sen. Walter F. George (D., Ga.) as a "humanitarian" measure—had carried by 47-45 (41 D. & 6 R. for, 38 R. & 7 D. opposed).

The women's retirement provision, approved by 86-7 in a preliminary vote, called for payment of full benefits to widows at age 62, 80% of maximum benefits to working women retiring at age 62, & 75% retirement benefits to wives of retired workers at age 62. Working women & wives of retired workers would accumulate increased benefits by delaying their retirement until age 65. The plan was contained an amendment offered by Sen. Robert F. Kerr (D., Okla.). The House previously had approved full benefit retirements for all women at age 62, but the Senate Finance Com. had restricted the provision to widows.

The new disability-retirement plan, which would take effect July 1, 1957 with 250,000 persons eligible to benefit from it, would be financed by increasing the social security payroll tax on the first $4,200 of annual income (now 2%) to 2¼%, and raising the Social Security tax on self-employed persons by ⅜ of 1%. Estimated yield of the higher payroll tax next yr.: $850 million. [See p. 19E1]

Other Legislation

Legislation sent to the President: (July 11, by Senate) Authorization for the Post Office Dept. to impound for 20 days (pending longer suspension by court order) mail suspected of promoting fraud, obscenity & gambling—publications with 2d-class mailing privileges and copyrighted books & periodicals excepted. . . . (July 13, by Senate) Amendment of the Smith Act to increase penalties for advocating or conspiring to advocate overthrow of the Govt. by force & violence to $10,000 fine, 10 years in prison, or both (double present penalties) and apply the same maximum penalties for seditious conspiracy (vs. present maximum of $5,000 fine, 6 years, in prison, or both). [See p. 114F2] . . . (July 13, by House) Authorization for the Army & AF to transfer a maximum of 49,500 Army & 69,425 AF reserve officers to regular status (vs. previous ceilings of 30,600 & 27,500, respectively). [See p. 19E1] . . . (July 16, by House) A bill to permit the states of Del., Md., N. J., Pa., Va. & W. Va. to establish a compact for protection against forest fires. . . . (July 17, by Senate) $4 million for construction & equipment of a Natl. Inst. of Dental Research in Bethesda, Md.

The Senate July 11 voted by 85-2 (Frear [D., Del.] & Malone [R., Nev.] opposed) to ratify a 3-yr. extension of the Intl. Wheat Agreement [see Vol. XIII, p. 240F2] and unanimously approved ratification of a treaty of amity, economic relations & consular rights with Iran and treaties of friendship, commerce & navigation with Nicaragua & the Netherlands. The Senate without objection sent to the House July 11 a bill requiring that the Executive Dept. inform it on the nature of non-treaty international agreements. [See p. 229A3]

The House passed by 391-0 & sent to the Senate July 12 an Admin.-opposed bill (HR7886) to increase compensation paid to 2 million war veterans for service-connected disabilities & to dependents of those seriously disabled. The bill would raise the compensation scale for those totally disabled by 27% (from $181 to $225 a mo.), for those partially disabled by 10% (from $17-$163 to $19-$179 a mo., the highest pay going to those 90% disabled), for dependents of the seriously injured by 10%. Special compensation for disabilities such as loss of limbs or sight would be increased by about $30 a mo. over the present $279-$420 scale. It was estimated that the bill would add $172 million the first year to the present $2.8 billion-a-year veterans' disability compensation. [See p. 221D3]

OTHER U.S. NEWS

Hall Says GOP Ticket Stands

GOP Natl. Chrmn. Leonard W. Hall said after a conference with Pres. Eisenhower in Gettysburg, Pa., July 12 that "I think it's Eisenhower & Nixon; that's it" as his party's 1956 national ticket. He said the President would fly to San Francisco to make his renomination acceptance speech to the GOP Natl. convention. Hall predicted that the convention—to begin Aug. 20—would end by Aug. 24, and that the President would be reelected regardless of whom the Democrats nominated. He indicated that the President still intended to confine his campaigning to 5 or 6 major televised speeches, flying to different parts of the country to make them but avoiding "whistle-stop" tours. [See pp. 227F2, 76F2]

Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon, back from a Far Eastern tour [see p. 234B3], met with the President in Gettysburg July 14 and said he had "no doubt" about the GOP ticket "as far as the Eisenhower part is concerned." Nixon declined, on grounds that "it would be presumptuous of me," to confirm that he would be renominated, but he conceded to newsmen that he was "available." [See pp. 227F3, 192D2, 144E3]

Southerners Ask Party Unity

A statement urging that Northern & Southern Democrats "recognize the problems & political necessities of other states" and work in "party unity" for a victory that would remove "the inept Republican Admin. . . . from the White House" was issued in Atlanta July 14 by Democratic state committee chairmen of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North & South Carolina, Tennessee & Virginia. They said Southern people looked to their Democratic Party leaders to resist "invasion of the sovereign rights of the states (&) departures from . . . constitutional guarantees." The chairmen declared, "We do not favor any bolts, walkouts or 3d parties."

N.Y. Gov. Averell Harriman, addressing N. Carolina Young Democrats

in Asheboro July 14, that federal, state & local authorities were equally obligated to "go forward in accordance with" Supreme Court decisions for desegregation in public schools "with all deliberate speed," and that Communists based "part of their campaign of hate against us" among the colored ⅔ of the world's population on the existence of "racial segregation in America." Harriman said Pres. Eisenhower could have averted "many of the tensions & emotions which have developed in the North as well as the South" had he exercised "his responsibility for leadership." Harriman told the Natl. Press Club in Washington July 12 that he had been victim of a "smear campaign" seeking to establish him as an advocate of using federal troops to desegregate Southern public schools. He denounced such measures as "not the American way of doing business." [See pp. 169C2, 68G3]

(Harriman told a meeting of House Democrats in Washington July 12 that Pres. Eisenhower had shown himself "as naïve as any person in history about the true nature of the Communist conspiracy" when he told Congress in 1945 that "a sincere desire to be friends with the U.S." guided Soviet policy.) [See p. 86F3]

Radford Weighs Manpower Cut

The *N.Y. Times* reported July 12 that Adm. Arthur W. Radford, Joint Chiefs of Staff chairman, had provoked "a revolt" by the 3 chiefs of staff (Army Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, AF Gen. Nathan F. Twining & Adm. Arleigh A. Burke) by proposing that the armed forces could reduce their manpower by 800,000 men by 1960 due to advances in weapons development. The *Times* said Radford felt that: the cuts were necessary to keep the 1960 defense budget under $40 billion & protect the U.S. economy; another war would be general, brief & involve nuclear weapons, so the U.S.' NATO & other overseas forces could be reduced; goals for 1960 should be an army of 450,000 men, a Navy & Marine Corps of 200,000, a largely tactical AF of 150,000 men.

Radford said in a statement July 13 that the *Times* report was "a mixture of fact & pure speculation" and anticipated "conclusions which the chairman (Radford) himself has not yet reached" in the course of a "complicated chain of national planning." He said it was "possible that manpower requirements for the future security of the U.S. can ultimately be lowered because of the introduction of new weapons," but he noted that the U.S. had "military obligations in connection with the security of the free world which it will not unilaterally change" and that military planning "ultimately has to go to the highest level in the Executive Branch & later to Congress." Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson issued a statement approving Radford's comment. [See pp. 220D2, 28G1]

Twining Studies Extra Fund

AF Chief of Staff Twining said July 15 in an interview with Rep. F. Edward Hébert (D., La.) filmed for WDSU (TV), New Orleans, that he was considering how to use the $900 million voted to the AF by Congress over Admin. objections. He approved the addition of $100 million to research & development funds but indicated that production of tanker planes, rather than of B-52 bombers, would be "a very fine place to use" the other $800 million. [See pp. 228B3-229D1, 220A3]

McKeon Trial Begins

Staff Sgt. Matthew C. McKeon went on trial July 16 at Parris Island, S.C., before a 6-member Navy court on charges based on the drowning of 6 Marine recruits when he marched his platoon into a tidal marsh Apr. 8. He was charged with "oppression" of the platoon & manslaughter through culpable negligence, to which he pleaded "not guilty" July 17, and with drinking while on duty the day of the march & drinking in the presence of a recruit under his command, on which he "stood mute" after the court rejected defense demands that the drinking counts be dropped.

Emile Zola Berman of New York, civilian attorney working with 2 appointed service lawyers in McKeon's defense, secured rulings July 17 from Capt. I. N. Klein, legal officer of the court, that (1) directed Navy Secy. Charles S. Thomas to let the defense see records of a poll on the severity of training methods taken among Parris Island enlisted men shortly after the tragedy, and (2) granted the defense access to lists of men discharged at Parris Island since Jan. 1. Berman also appealed July 17 to ex-Marines to testify in defense of his contention that McKeon's handling of his platoon did not violate Parris Island custom. [See p. 144G3]

'Blacklist' Hearings Continue

Acknowledgments that they had helped in individual cases to clear up unjustified charges of Communist association against persons in the entertainment field, but denials that they had functioned as members of a "clearance board" were given the House Com. on Un-American Activities in Washington July 11 by James F. O'Neil, American Legion publications director, & columnist George E. Sokolsky. O'Neil said the Legion had helped in nearly 100 cases to "reestablish a climate of employment for the innocent, the stupid & the repentant guilty." Sokolsky, convalescing from an illness, wrote the committee that "there was no clearing ring" but that "300 men & women who are today working in the motion picture industry" had been helped to clear up records of "Communist or pseudo-Communist associations." Arnold Forster, B'Nai B'rith Anti-Defamation League general counsel, told the committee that he "may well" have told John Cogley (author of a Fund for the Republic report critical of alleged blacklisting in radio, TV & films) that O'Neil & Sokolsky were "clearance men." However, Forster said, he had made clear to Cogley his belief that O'Neil, Sokolsky & others working against "blacklisting" injustices were "doing good, not evil."

Frederick T. Woltman, *N.Y. World-Telegram & Sun* writer, testified that he never had a part in "clearance."

Vincent Hartnett, radio-TV consultant on communism, testified July 12: there probably were 150 Reds in the Amer. Fed. of TV & Radio Artists, there were "Communist blocs" in Actors Equity & the Amer. Guild of Variety Artists, and "not more than 5% of the Communists in the entertainment business have been uncovered." (AGVA Secy. Jackie Bright, in New York, defied Hartnett to "show that there is a single Communist in the AGVA." AFTRA Secy. David F. Conaway, in Chicago, called on Hartnett to give AFTRA the names of the "150 Reds.)" [See p. 229B-E3]

Pres. Robert M. Hutchins of the Fund for the Republic wrote Chrmn. Francis E. Walter (D., Pa.) of the Com. on Un-Amer. Activities July 11 that Walter had cast "unjust & unwarranted" doubt on the integrity & patriotism of the Fund's officers & directors in a recent letter asking whether they were "friend or foe" in the fight against communism. [See Vol. XV, p. 369D-E3]

•

Orville E. Hodge, 51, elected Illinois auditor of public accounts, resigned July 16, after a meeting with Gov. William G. Stratton (R.) & State Atty Gen. Latham Castle, during an investigation of 42 state checks totaling $536,226 issued, endorsed & cashed by persons connected with his office. The investigation, started by the *Chicago Daily News*, resulted in disclosures that firms listed as payees on some of the checks denied having earned or asked for them. Edward A. Hintz resigned July 13 as president of the Southmoor Bank & Trust Co. of Chicago, where 21 of the checks totaling $269,568 were cashed. A county grand jury in Springfield issued a subpena July 16 for William D. Lodge, Chicago policeman & proprietor of a decorator shop that had done business with Hodge's office. Hodge July 16 withdrew as a candidate for reelection as auditor and was replaced by Rep. Leslie C. Arends as an Illinois delegate to the GOP Natl. Convention.

Burning crosses were fired July 13 on the lawn of the Sheraton-Park Hotel in Washington—residence of Chief Justice Earl Warren & Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D., N. Y.)—and outside the Washington homes of Assoc. Justice Felix Frankfurter & Solicitor Gen. Simon E. Sobeloff. (Sobeloff's appointment as 4th Fed. Circuit Court of Appeals judge—confirmed by the Senate by 63-19 July 16—had been opposed by Southern senators. He had presented to the Supreme Court the Govt.'s arguments for implementation of its decision for racial desegregation of public schools.) Ronald Eugene Rowley, 24, U. of Va. student arrested July 14 after a police & FBI investigation, was quoted by police as saying he fired the crosses because of his "strong feeling about the Supreme Court's ruling on integration."

ECONOMICS

U.S. statistical reports: Production of goods & services rose to an annual rate of $401.9 billion in Oct.-Dec. 1955 & to a new record annual rate of $403.4 billion in Jan.-Mar. 1956, and the actual gross national product in 1955 was estimated at a record $391 billion (by Commerce Dept. July 15). [See p. 162D3] . . . Personal income reached a record annual rate of $323 billion in May (by Commerce Dept. July 16). [See p. 203D1] . . . Tax revenues of 481 cities of more than 25,000 pop. totaled $8.019 billion, expenditures $8.363 billion, outstanding debt $13.175 billion in 1955—each figure a record (by Commerce Dept. July 16). . . . Volume of trading on commodity futures markets during the fiscal year ended June 30 totaled 13.8 billion bu. of all grains, including a record 5.5 billion bu. of soybeans; cotton declined to a 10-yr. low of 39.6 million bales (by Commodity Exchange Authority July 17).

Securities & Exchange Comm. July 13 amended rules under the Public Utility Holding Co. Act. of 1935 to exempt companies organized for nonprofit development of atomic power projects from definition as "electric utility companies" if their purpose was to produce heat or steam from special nuclear materials. Public utility companies with stock or voting rights in reactor-development firms also were exempted from "holding company" registration. SEC Chrmn. J. Sinclair Armstrong said the changes would encourage private enterprise to help develop nuclear power projects in accordance with the will of Congress expressed in the 1954 Atomic Energy Act. [See p. 155A2] . . . **Anti-trust** cases brought by the Govt. & pending in federal courts in Jan.-June totaled 99, Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr. reported July 15 [see p. 230E1]. The Philco Corp. settled an anti-trust suit in Philadelphia July 13 under a consent degree banning the requirement of exclusive handling of Philco products by dealers, but giving the company the right to select its dealers, define their territories & drop those not representing it "adequately." [See Vol. XIV, p. 426G3] . . . **Federal Trade Comm.** July 13 ordered 11 firms canning tomato products not to repeat a boycott conducted in 1951 against the Cannery Growers, Inc. cooperative of Maumee, O. . . . **New York U.,** in a decision by the U.S. Court of Claims in Washington July 12, was awarded a $2,435,056 refund on income & excess profits taxes paid in 1947-51 by Knapp Bros., Inc., a shoe mfg. firm whose profits had been assigned to NYU by owner John Gerdes.

ARTS & SCIENCE

Medicine. An Amer. Psychiatric Assn. warning to its members, disclosed July 6, disapproved of use of tranquilizing drugs "as medicine for the relief of everyday tensions." Casual use of the drugs was called "medically unsound" & a public danger. [See p. 63D1] . . . The Amer. Medical Assn. *Journal* July 13 reported on a cigarette-smoking test for heart disease tried at Smoky Hill AF Base, Salinas, Kan., by Dr. (ex-AF Capt.) Murray Strober of State U. of N.Y. College of Medicine, Brooklyn. Cigarettes presumably supplied enough nicotine to react on the heart and cause otherwise-undetectable abnormalities to show up on a ballistocardiograph. [See p. 63A1] . . . The Amer. Chemical Society *Journal* reported July 16 that scientists at Cornell U. had synthesized vasopressin, a pituitary hormone composed of amino acids. [See vol. XIII, p. 334D3] . . . A Natl. Research Council committee set up by the U.S. Food & Drug Admin. & headed by Wm. J. Darby of Vanderbilt U. reported July 15 that poisoning or cancer might result from coal-tar dies used to color food, lip rouge & medicines. The report said the FDA's present facilities would need 25 yrs. to test the 116 such dies now certified as harmless. [See Vol. XV, p. 434G2] . . . Prof. Alexander Haddow, British cancer pathologist, reported to a British Medical Assn. meeting in Brighton, Eng. July 11 that a nitrogen mustard derivative of aminophenylalamine had "cured" cancer induced in rats under laboratory conditions. He said tests on humans were not conclusive. [See p. 156A1] . . . Polio cases in the U.S. in Jan.-June totaled 2,931 as against 4,111 in first-half 1955, the Public Health Service reported July 12. Chicago health officials had recorded 194 cases July 17 in a local outbreak of polio—65% among children under 5, less than 10% among recipients of Salk vaccine. [See p. 203A2] . . . Development of relaxin (commercial name: Releasin), a female sex hormone derived from pregnant sows that promised to save 70% of infants threatened with still-birth, was announced in New York July 9 by Warner-Chilcott Laboratories.

●

Ringling Bros. & Barnum & Bailey circus closed its season ahead of schedule in Pittsburgh July 16 and board chairman John Ringling North announced that its future appearances, beginning in 1957, would be confined to air-conditioned indoor arenas, with the "tented circus" a "thing of the past." The circus had reported its operations hampered by disputes with the Amer. Guild of Variety Artists and Intl. Bro'hood of Teamsters, which sought recognition as bargaining agents for circus employes. (The Clyde Beatty Circus suspended operations in June. The King Bros. Circus, in bankruptcy, was stranded July 16 in Stroudsburg, Pa.) [See Vol. XV, p. 8A1] . . . **Metropolitan Opera Assn.** of New York announced July 17 it would cancel its 1956-57 season because of a dispute with the Amer. Guild of Musical Artists over Robert Herman, 36, asst. stage dir. & secy. to Max Rudolf, the opera's artistic administrator. Herman, a Guild member, was charged by the union with acting on behalf of management. [See Vol. XV, p. 127E1] . . . **Westinghouse Broadcasting** announced July 16 it was dropping NBC Network affiliations of its 5 radio stations Aug. 26 to concentrate on local programming. Stations affected: KDKA, Pittsburgh; WBZ, Boston; WBZA, Springfield, Mass.; KYW, Cleveland; WOWO, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

NEW BOOKS

Afternoon of an Autocrat. By Norah Lofts. 18th century family conflict of English nobility. July 5. (Doubleday, 320 pp., $3.95)*

The Age of Fighting Sail: The Story of the Naval War of 1812. By C. S. Forester. Impartial study of U.S.-British conflict by an English author of sea stories. July 4. (Doubleday, 284 pp., $5)†

The Crowning Privilege. By Robert Graves. 26 essays on poetry with criticism on some of world's greatest bards by noted British poet. July 5. (Doubleday, 311 pp., $5)†

The Daffodil Sky. By H. E. Bates. 15 short stories reflecting many facets of human nature, July 10. (Atlantic-Little, Brown, 256 pp., $3.50)*

Don't Go Near the Water. By William Brinkley. Experiences of Navy public relations men in Pacific during World War II. BOMC mid-summer choice. July 16. (Random, 373 pp., $3.95)*

Lady Sings The Blues. By Billie Holiday, with William Dufty. Candid autobiography of hardened life of Negro blues singer & her fight against narcotics. July 5. (Doubleday, 250 pp., $3.75)†

*Fiction †Non-fiction

OBITUARIES

Walter Emerson Baum, 71, landscape artist, art teacher, *Phila. Evening Bulletin* art critic; July 12 in Sellersville, Pa.

Robert L. Carleton, 60, composer of *Ja-Da,* 500 other jazz tunes; July 12 in Los Angeles.

Charlotte E. Carr, 66, social worker, dir. of Chicago's Hull House 1937-42, NYC Welfare Dept. consultant since 1954; July 12 in New York.

Sprague Cleghorn, 66, Canadian Natl. Hockey League star, 1919-25; July 12 in Montreal of injuries after being struck by a car June 29.

Maurice P. Davidson, 76, NYC atty., founder 1933 of City Fusion Party which elected Fiorello La Guardia Mayor; July 16 in New York.

Willy J. Dorchain, 52, Belgian-born U.S. rep of Intl. Transport Workers Fed., OSS worker in World War II; July 11 in New York of heart attack.

Earl Nelson Findley, 78, ed. & pblsr. of *U.S. Air Services* magazine since 1925, aviation ed. *N.Y. Times* 1916-17; July 11 in Washn.

Julius Gerber, 85, Latvian-born N.Y. Socialist Party exec. secy. 1895-1936 who retired when Norman Thomas' left-wing faction gained party leadership; July 16 in Brooklyn.

Dr. Malcolm Goodridge, 83, N.Y. Acad. of Medicine pres. 1939-42; July 16 in New York.

Dr. Earl Dean Howard, 80, Northwestern U. economist, labor relations expert; July 14 in Evanston, Ill.

Folke Hilgerdt, 61, Swedish economist & author, ex-UN Dep. Director of Bur. of Econ. Affairs; death in Stockholm reported July 16.

Morris M. Lee, 79, ex-mng. ed. of *Phila. Evening Ledger & Public Ledger;* July 17 in Swarthmore, Pa.

Lorna Lindsley (Mrs. Margaret Ashton Stimson Lindsley), 67, adventurous writer who fought with Loyalists during Spanish Civil War, aided Zionist cause in Palestine, helped refugees escape from Nazi-occupied Paris in

1940, author of *War Is People;* July 12 in New York.

Count Maurice Lippens, 81, pre-World War II pres. Belgian Senate, Min. of State, Gov. Gen. of Belgian Congo; July 13 in Brussels.

Pauline Eggleston Mandigo, 63, public relations consultant who served as aide to U.S. Dept. of Labor Women's Bureau, counsel to Amer. Assn. for the UN; July 16 in New York.

Alfred McCormack, 55, corporate atty, special asst. for military intelligence to War Secy. in 1942, Military Intelligence Svc. Dir. of Intelligence 1944-45, special asst. to State Secy. on research & intelligence 1945-46; July 11 in Greenwich, Conn.

Oscar Miestchaninoff, 70, Russian-born modern sculptor (*Nude Arranging Her Hair*); July 14 in Hollywood

Roberto Paribeni, 80, Italian archeologist, authority on Greece & Crete; July 14 in Rome.

Dr. David W. Petegorsky, 41, Canadian-born political scientist, exec. dir. of Amer. Jewish Congress since 1945; July 15 in New York.

Judge John Tate Raulston, 87, who presided at 1925 John Scopes' "monkey" trial in Dayton, Tenn.; July 11 in South Pittsburg, Tenn.

Isaac Rosenfeld, 38, author of *Passage from Home,* literary critic, U. of Chicago instructor; July 14 in Chicago of heart attack.

Dr. Frederick C. Smith, 72, Rep. from Ohio (R.) 1939-50, advocate of isolationism; July 16 in Marion, Ohio.

Arthur R. Treanor, 73, vice-pres. Booth Newspapers (Mich.) for 30 yrs., WPB dir. of Printing & Publishing 1943-44; July 16 in Saginaw, Mich.

Wythe Williams, 74, forgn. correspondent for *N.Y. Times* during World War I, later a *Collier's* & *London Daily Mail* correspondent & U.S. radio commentator, first U.S. reporter to be expelled from Nazi Germany (for story on assassination of Austrian Chancellor Dolfuss), co-founder & first pres. of Overseas Press Club in 1939; July 13 in Jersey City after surgery for cancer.

SPORTS

Winners

Auto racing: Juan Manuel Fangio of Argentina, driving a Ferrari, won the 303-mi. British Grand Prix at Silverstone, Eng. July 14 in 2 hr. 59 min. 47 sec. (avg. 98.65 mph.). Carol Shelby of Dallas, Tex., driving a 4.5 litre Grand Prix Ferrari, won the race up Mt. Washington, N.H. July 15 in 10 min. 21.8 sec. (record for the event). [See p. 188B-C1] . . . **Baseball:** the Netherlands team, undefeated in a 5-nation round-robin in Rome, won the European championship July 15 & the right to represent Europe in the world amateur series in Milwaukee in September. [See p. 212C2; Vol. XV, 420E1] . . . **Golf:** Bill Casper Jr. of San Diego, Calif. won the $26,800 Royal Quebec open in Boischatel July 15, for $5,000. Beverly Hanson of Apple Valley, Calif. & Kathy Cornelius of Lake Worth, Fla. won the Hot Springs (Va.) women's 4-ball tourney July 15, for $1,450. [See p. 232D1] . . . **Horse racing:** E. Gay Drake's Swoon's Son, Dave Erb up, won the $158,825 Arlington Classic July 14 in Chicago, for $102,000 [see Vol. XV, p. 300D1]. Rex C. Ellsworth's Swaps, Willie Shoemaker up, won the $162,100 Hollywood Gold Cup at Inglewood, Calif., July 14, for $100,000 [see p. 232E1]. Belaire Stud Farm's Nashua, Eddie Arcaro up, won the $114,400 Monmouth Handicap at Oceanport, N.J., July 14 for $78,200 to increase his lifetime winnings to $1,236,965 [see p. 232E1]. S. A. Camp Farm's Diamond Hal, Joe O'Brien driving, won the $25,000 Natl. Pacing Derby at Roosevelt Raceway (Westbury, N.Y.) July 12, for $13,750. [See p. 204B2] . . . **Track & Field:** Rafer Johnson, 20, of the U. of Calif. won the natl. AAU decathlon championship at Crawfordsville, Ind. July 14 [see Vol. XV, 104B1]. Sandor Iharos of Hungary set 2 world records July 15 in a Budapest meet by running 10,000 meters in 28:42.8 & 6 mi. in 27:43.8. [See p. 16B-C3]

•

Detroit Tigers AL baseball club & Briggs Stadium in Detroit were sold July 16 (effective Oct. 1, subject to trustees' approval) to an 11-man syndicate headed by Michigan broadcasters Fred Knorr, 42, & John Fetzler, 55, for $5,500,000, a record price for a major league club [see Vol. XIII, pp. 64B, 119P]. Others in the syndicate: singer Bing Crosby, a stockholder in the NL Pittsburgh Pirates; R. F. Woolworth & Joseph A. Thomas of New York; Kenyon Brown of New York & Hollywood; Geo. L. Coleman of Miami, Okla.: Harvey R. Hansen & Wm. H. McCoy of Detroit; Paul A. O'Brien of Washington; Carl Lee, mng. dir. of Fetzler's radio-TV stations. Club president Walter O. Briggs Jr., 44, was to be retained as exec. vice pres. [See p. 224D2; Vol. XII, 36G] . . . **Little Rock's** last-place club of the Southern Assn. was transferred July 14 to Montgomery, Ala.

MISCELLANEOUS

Disasters. 46 persons aboard a Military Air Transport C-118 were killed & 21 others seriously injured when it crashed during a rainstorm July 13 in a Fort Dix wooded area after taking off from McGuire AF Base, N.J. for Burtonwood, Eng. The plane was believed to have been caught in a down-draft. [See p. 232C3] . . . 14 passengers & 4 crew members aboard an Aerolíneas Argentinas DC-3 were killed when it crashed in flames July 16 near Río Cuarto enroute to Tucumán. [See p. 212C3] . . . At least 10 persons died in a series of earthquakes July 17 in areas surrounding Mandalay, Burma. . . . Death toll in the July 9 Greek earthquakes reached 48 July 11. The League of Red Cross Societies in Geneva issued an urgent call July 11 for blankets, food & tents for an estimated 12,000 made homeless by the quakes. [See p. 232F3] . . . 9 persons were killed & 12 others listed as missing in heavy rainstorms in northern Japan July 15-16.

A fire that burned for 25 hrs. July 14-15 gutted the old 5-story John Wanamaker store building in New York, which was being torn down. The blaze, believed started by a wrecker's acetylene torch, resulted in injury to 208 of 600 firemen who were called to put it out. An estimated 50 million gallons of water were poured into the burning building, with the result that water broke through the sub-cellar & flooded the BMT & IRT subway lines. Buckled tracks & marooned subway cars forced temporary suspension of service on both lines in mid-Manhattan. [See Vol. XIV, p. 359B1]

Crime. The FBI entered the Peter Weinberger kidnapping case in Westbury, N.Y. July 11 after the 7-day wait required by the Lindbergh Law. Shirley Ginsberg, 33, a former mental patient, was arrested by Brooklyn police July 11 for phoning the parents false information on the child's whereabouts. [See p. 232D2] . . . Conviction of Elmer (Trigger) Burke for the slaying of Edward (Poochy) Walsh in 1952 was unanimously upheld July 11 by the N.Y. State Court of Appeals in Albany. Burke's execution in Sing Sing prison was set for the week of Aug. 11. [See Vol. XV, p. 420C3] . . . Diamonds valued at $280,000 were stolen from London diamond merchant M. Weinberg July 16 by a thief who raided the traffic-stopped car of Weinberg's secretary. . . . Tunisian Prince Ridha, son of ex-Bey Ahmed II who ruled from 1929-42, was sentenced to 9 mos. in jail July 17 in Tunis as a member of a dope ring. Ahmed's grandson, Prince Ali Zaccaria, was given a 10-mo. sentence.

•

Amb.-to-Italy Clare Booth Luce's recent illness (in 1954 & currently) in which she suffered anemia, fatigue and intestinal inflammation, was revealed by *Time* magazine July 16 (published by Mrs. Luce's husband Henry Luce) to have been caused by arsenic poisoning. The article reported that quantities of ceiling paint containing arsenate of lead, in Mrs. Luce's bedroom at her Villa Taverna residence in Rome, had sifted down on her & into her food. She had arrived in the U.S. in May for medical treatment. [See Vol. XV, p. 300B3] . . . **Mrs. Frances Bera,** 31, a Los Angeles flying instructor, won the 10th annual Powderpuff Derby (2,366 mi. from San Carlos, Calif. to Flint, Mich.) July 11, for $1,225. She also copiloted the winning plane in 1951. [See p. 172D3] . . . **John Fox,** *Boston Post* publisher, was listed as owing $1,285,107 in personal income taxes for 1949-53 in a lien filed July 17 by the U.S. Internal Revenue Service in Boston. A previous lien of $332,000 had been filed against him in Nov. 1955 for 1953 income. Mrs. Helen D. Grozier, widow of ex-*Post* publisher Richard Grozier, filed suit against Fox July 17 to prevent his selling the paper to Richard Bottomley. She claimed that Fox still owed the Grozier estate over $1 million of the original $3 million purchase price. [See p. 231B1]